



Name: _____

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Period: _____

Weeks: 9–11

Dates: 10/12— 10/30

Unit: Animal Management

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
12 Staff Development	13 E *Vocabulary *Animal Management Notes	14 O	15 E *Current Events *Basic Training Theories	16 O * 1st Qtr Ends *Late/Absent work due by 2pm
19 E *Observing Animal Behavior Lab	20 O	21 E *Behavior Case Studies *Breed PPTS	22 O	23 E *Work on Breed PPTS
26 O *Flex Day	27 E *Breed PPTS Due	28 O	29 E *Finish presenting Breed PPTS *Packets Due	30 O

Assignment	Your Score	Total Points Possible
Good to Know Vocabulary Words		20
Animal Management Notes		40
Basic Training Theories Worksheet		40
Observing Animal Behavior Lab		80
Animal Breed Power Point		100
Animal Breed Chart		60
TOTAL		340

Veterinary Science Fact of the Week

The most popular breed of dog in the world by registered ownership is the Labrador. With their gentle nature, obedience, intelligence and near limitless energy, Labradors make for excellent family pets and reliable workers. They often assist police and are a common choice as guide dogs.

CURRENT EVENTS



Name	Date	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AJ 2. Abigail 3. Eliza 4. Jordan 5. Kaila 	September 18th	1. Select a news article (from internet, newspaper or magazine within the last 6 months) that discusses veterinary science or animal care .
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tenaya 2. Sophia 3. Joshua 4. Madison M. 5. Julia 	October 2nd	2. Develop a one page summary (1" margins, double spaced, 12 point font) including the following items:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cecilia 2. Britney 3. Ariana 4. Ashley 5. Megan 	October 15th	a. Include the title, author and source of the article as your summary title.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alexander 2. Natalya 3. Harley 4. Morgan 5. Costin 	November 6th	b. Include a summary of the article and describe how this article relates to veterinary science
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jackie M. 2. Alexandra G. 3. Bailey 4. Rachel 5. Maddie V. 	November 13th	c. What is your reaction to the article? How does this article affect you? How does this article impact the world?
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leslie 2. Victoria 3. Cassidy 4. Ghiwa 5. 6. 	December 4th	3. Attach a copy of your article to your typed summary. 4. Be prepared to give a brief summary to your classmates!

GOOD TO KNOW VOCABULARY WORDS

Terms	Definition or Explanation	Example or Picture Representation
Behavior		
Conditioning		
Ethology		
Husbandry		
Temperment		
Ingestive Behavior		
Eliminative Behavior		
Pheromones		
Imprinting		

Basic Training Theories

Directions: Give two examples for each type of training method using other species of animals besides the dog.

Positive reinforcement – correct behavior is rewarded with a pleasant stimulus. Example – dog is told to sit, it sits, dog receives treat within 3 to 5 seconds. Owner can also reinforce unwanted behavior with positive reinforcement.

1. Allowing dog to come inside when barking - encourages barking!
2. Begging, stealing, and jumping on people.
3. Showing excitement or even mild punishment can be a reward if dog is getting attention.

1.

2.

Negative reinforcement - *NOT PUNISHMENT* animal escapes or avoids an unpleasant stimulus by performing a behavior. Example – using a choke collar to make dog sit, dog avoids tightening collar by sitting. Fear-biting is negatively reinforced. Person approaches (negative stimulus), dog bites, person backs away removing the negative stimulus and rewarding the dog.

1.

2.

Punishment – the presentation of a negative stimulus immediately following a behavior that serves to decrease the probability that the behavior will be repeated. This is the most over-used and abused behavior modification technique. *Punishment after-the-fact is not effective!*

1.

2.

Extinction – removal of positive reinforcement. Example – ignoring a barking dog. The behavior may increase for a while, but eventually the barking will stop. The trick is that you must outlast the dog. This is one of the most effective techniques, but is difficult to implement correctly.

1.

2.

Animal Behavior Observation Lab

Purpose:

Studying animal behavior can provide information that can be used to develop better ways of training, handling, and housing animals. Knowing an individual animal's normal behavior will enable an owner or handler to tell when an animal is sick.

Objectives:

The students will observe patterns of behavior in a group of animals.

Materials:

Groups of animals in a natural setting
Watch with a second hand

Procedure:

1. Observe a group of animals. Choose one animal from the group and watch that animal for the entire 15 minutes. Do not interfere or interact with the animals and maintain a safe distance.
2. Use the general observation sheet to record what your animal does for 15 minutes. Record the amount of time spent eating, standing, lying down, sleeping, and drinking. Also record grooming, mating and courting, mother-young behaviors and vocalizations.
3. Use the quadrant sheet to record the path the animal traveled through its enclosure.
4. Use the tabulation sheet to compile all the data you have gathered.
5. Compare the results for your animal with the results of your classmates and answer the conclusion/analysis questions as a class.



Animal Behavior Observation Lab cont.

Animal observed: _____

Start time: _____

End time: _____

Total time: _____

Time (Minutes)	General Observations
0-2 min	
2-4 min	
4-6 min	
6-8 min	
8-10 min	
10-12 min	
12-15 min	

Animal Behavior Observation Lab cont.

Quadrant Sheet

In your mind, divide the animal's enclosure into four sections and sketch the path the animal travels through it.

Keep track of how much time your animal spends in each quadrant by recording the time it enters each quadrant in the corresponding quadrant box below.

A	B
C	D

Animal Behavior Observation Lab cont.

Tabulation Sheet

1. Compile and tabulate the behaviors you recorded on the general observations sheet.
2. Group each behavior into one of the behavior patterns listed below.
3. Calculate the total minutes spent on each pattern of behavior and the percentage of total time the animal spent on that behavior.
 - a. Percent = (total time of behavior ÷ 15 minutes) x 100

Behavior Patterns	Behavior Observed	Time in Minutes	Percentage of Time
Ingestive			
Eliminative			
Sexual			
Mother-Young			
Agonistic			
Gregarious			
Social			
Shelter-Seeking			
Seeking			
Investigative			
Sleep and Rest			
Other			

Animal Behavior Observation Lab cont.

Analysis/Conclusions:

1. Calculate the time your animal spent in each quadrant and compare it to the amount of time that your classmates' animals spent in each quadrant. Was there one quadrant that all the animals spent more time in? Was there a behavioral or physical reason for the animals to spend more time in one quadrant? Explain

2. What behaviors did you observe that surprised you?

3. Could you see a dominant animal or a pecking order? Explain.

4. List and describe three examples of vocal or visual communication within the group and the results of those communications.

5. List the behavior factors you observed and explain how the behavior factors influenced group behavior. (environment, health, experience, genetics, etc.)

Behavior Case Studies

Purpose:

Accurately identifying behavior problems is the first step in treating them. Many behavior problems are the result of improper training by well-intentioned owners.

Objectives:

Students will be able to examine and discuss case studies of animals with behavior problems and make educated analyses of what the behavior issues are, their cause and a method of removing the unwanted behavior.

Procedure:

As a class/group, read the following case studies and then discuss a probable cause in each case. Then brainstorm ways to fix the problems.

Case 1: Emmy

Emmy is a six-month-old cocker spaniel. She gets excited and urinates when strangers pet her. Her owners are embarrassed to have people come to the house and are not pleased that she keeps staining the carpet. Discuss Emmy's problem and the ways they could handle it using your knowledge of behavior and training.



Case 2: Kali

Kali, a springer spaniel, had been abused by a former owner when a new owner brought her home at nine months old. She is afraid of men and will try to avoid them, and then when they turn away from her she will run up and bite them. Her owners have tried yelling at her and scolding her, but the behavior has not stopped. In fact, it has gotten worse. She now attacks anyone who comes up the driveway. Her owners are afraid that someone will sue if they get bit and are thinking of getting rid of her. What have they been doing wrong so far, and how can they fix the problem?



Case 3: Stevie

Stevie is a three-year-old lab. He barks a lot when he is outside during the day while his owners are at work. During the past two years, the neighborhood has grown and Stevie's owners are getting complaints about the barking. They have been keeping him inside whenever he barks, but would rather keep him outside during the day to keep him off the furniture. How can they fix this problem?



Case 4: Rocky

Rocky, a pitbull, is generally a good dog. His one problem is that he will go into the owner's room and take things like a slipper or stuffed animal. He then brings the item back near the owner and proceeds to destroy them. The owner scolds Rocky and takes the item away. However, he has noticed that Rocky thinks this is a game. He never destroys anything while the owner is gone and only behaves this way when the owner is present, but not paying attention to him. He also seems to exhibit this behavior when he doesn't get his way. Why is Rocky exhibiting this behavior, and how can it be discouraged?



Breed Power Points

Create a power point that **tests** students about the breed of your animal or animal group. The purpose of this power point is to provide information to the viewer so that student can identify the animal based on:

1. A brief word description of the breed (DO NOT SAY THE BREED NAME YET!):
 - a. History of breed
 - b. Original purpose it was bred for
 - c. Physical characteristics
 - d. Unique or unusual facts
 - e. Colors
 - f. Basic temperament
 - g. Housing and exercise needs
 - h. Social interaction needs



2. A large, clear, accurate picture(s) of the animal (DO NOT SAY THE BREED NAME YET!). The picture should take up the whole slide!

3. Finally, reveal the breed (can be done through slide animation).

You will complete this process for all of the breeds in your animal group. Your instructor will provide you of a list of all breeds in your group you are responsible for.

•Dogs

- Sporting group
- Herding group
- Toy group
- Non-sporting group
- Working group
- Hound group
- Terrier group

Small mammals

- Birds**
- Reptiles**

- Cats**
- Horses**

- Poultry**
- Dairy cattle**
- Beef cattle**

- Goat**
- Swine**
- Dairy Cattle**
- Sheep**

Requirement	Your Points	Points Possible
Descriptions of all breeds		30
Pictures of all breeds		30
Effective test format		20
Professional, neat		20
TOTAL		100

Animal Breed Power Points

Animal Group	Breed Name	Characteristics (size, shape, coat)	Colors	Purpose	Interesting fact
Sporting group					
Herding group					
Toy group					
Non-sporting group					
Working group					
Hound group					

Animal Group	Breed Name	Characteristics (size, shape, coat)	Colors	Purpose	Interesting fact
Terrier group					
Small mammals					
Birds					
Reptiles					
Cats					
Horses					
Poultry					

Animal Group	Breed Name	Characteristics (size, shape, coat)	Colors	Purpose	Interesting fact
Dairy cattle					
Beef cattle					
Goat					
Swine					
Dairy Cattle					
Sheep					